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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1947.

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BIG FOUR DEADLOCK BROKEN

Whitehall's Attitude To Partition

Averse To "Imposed" Solution

London, Nov. 26.—Well-informed Whitehall sources said today that Britain would probably refuse either to help prepare Palestine for partition or to co-operate in imposing partition.

The sources made this observation only a few hours before the United Nations Assembly was expected to vote on the Palestine Committee's recommendation for partition of the Holy Land into Arab and Jewish states.

Political quarters were speculating that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate at Lake Success, soon would inform the Assembly that Britain intended to lay down her hands over Palestine within one to three months. The Foreign Office declined to comment on this, however.

Whitehall sources said Britain's views on partition already had been made clear at Lake Success. Britain has said she will refuse to impose alone on Palestine any solution opposed by either the Jews or the Arabs, or to co-operate with other powers in imposing by force a solution she did not believe "inherently just."

Soviet Troops Active

Teheran, Nov. 26.—The National newspaper, Atess, said today that heavy concentrations of Soviet troops are manoeuvring along the Azerbaijan border.

The newspaper, which is anti-Russian, quoted eyewitness reports from its correspondents. It said that heavy tanks and rocket flashes could be seen and that manoeuvres have been going on for five days.

The Atess said the Russian military activity has been caused by the Iranian Parliament's refusal to grant the Soviet oil concessions and urged the government to be on the alert for any incidents.

A spokesman for the Iranian General Staff, questioned about the Atess report, said "although there has been continuous troop deployment on the Soviet side of Iran's border there is no reason for alarm."—United Press.

Six Men Will Run British Railways

London, Nov. 26.—Six men will run Britain's railways for the Government when they are nationalised as from January 1 next year.

The new officials, all of them high executives in the four leading railway companies, will each control a section of the country's 32,000 miles of track, subject only to the authority of the centralised railway executive in London.

The travelling public of 1,200,000,000 passengers annually, will hardly notice any immediate changes under this major Socialist experiment. For instance, rolling stock that has deteriorated during the war will be replaced just as slowly, because of over-riding shortages and trains will be just as crowded.

Officials of the Government's Transport Commission, which was charged under the Act with taking over the railways and which in turn has created the executive to run them, emphasised that improvements will come gradually as the result of a co-ordinated central policy.

A statement issued today by Sir Cyril Hurren, Chairman of the Commission, said that 66 hotels and 104 ships, operated by the railway lines, as well as their docks, will be managed by the new executive until their future is finally decided.—Reuter.

Austrian Peace Treaty First

London, Nov. 26.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers today broke their deadlock on Austria and agreed to place her peace treaty first on their agenda.

The Four Ministers also agreed after some discussion the order in which they would take all six items for their agenda.

- The order is: 1. The Austrian Treaty, as proposed by the three western delegations.
2. Preparation of the German peace treaty, including procedure and frontiers. This meets the Soviet suggestion that the Germany treaty question ought to head the discussion of German items.
3. Economic principles for the future of Germany.
4. Form and scope of a provisional German government.
5. An inquiry into the carrying out of the demilitarisation instructions for Germany drawn up at the Moscow Conference.
6. The four power demilitarisation and disarmament treaty for Germany, proposed by the United States delegation.

Earlier the ministers resolved their differences on the agenda when Molotov accepted a French compromise. Under this plan the Austrian treaty was given the No. 1 spot with the provision that it be referred immediately to the deputies for resolving outstanding differences. In turn the western powers acceded to Molotov's demand for discussing preparation of a German peace treaty before talking about the economic and political unification of Germany.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN TO CUT CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

London, Nov. 26.—The British Government's plan to slash £200,000,000 from the annual rate of capital investment projects as a measure of disinflation is now ready for presentation and is expected to be published early next week.

The plan is based on the recommendations of an export committee, which ranged in order of priority the main items of the nation's investment programme.

The list was presented to the Cabinet for approval in such a way that low priority projects could be eliminated. These include a large variety of non-essential or postponable items, including plans for construction of government offices.

It is likely, however, that the final plan will show savings of less than £200,000,000.

Priority will be reserved for equipment needed to modernise Britain's essential industries, including coal-mining and electric generating plant.

4 Survivors Of Sea Drama

Ketchikan, Alaska, Nov. 27.—Four shocked, chilled survivors and the bodies of three other crew members were found at the beached section of the shattered army transport Clarkdale Victory.

The second mate said he thought the other 44 crewmen went to the bottom in the stern half of the broken ship.

The Coast Guard said the second mate Henry H. Wolfe informed his rescuers no survivors were able to get away in lifeboats after the ship rammed onto rocky little Hippa Island on Monday night and broke apart under the hammering of the rough sea.

The survivors were reported to be suffering from shock as well as from the long salt water exposure of their feet.

The transport hit the rocky island, off the northern British Columbia coast, so hard that the bow section was high on the beach, with its nose in the woods.

The survivors will be evacuated by the Coast Guard cutter or aeroplane.—Associated Press.

STRIKE WARNING

Rome, Nov. 17.—The Italian Rightist and Independent press reported from "trustworthy sources" that nation wide strikes were being planned in Italy and France for December 1.

The Communist Party ridiculed the reports.—Associated Press.

Senate Rejects Aid Reduction

Washington, Nov. 26.—The United States Senate today defeated by 59 votes to 39 an attempt to cut the \$597,000,000 interim aid programme for France, Italy and Austria to \$400,000,000 and apparently pushed open the way toward a decisive vote.

The defeat of the amendment, proposed by Senator George W. Malone, Republican of Nevada, was considered to be a sound indication of the trend in the Upper House, and observers felt assured of final approval.

Senator Malone's was the only serious amendment thus far submitted and the way for quick voting action appeared to be clear.

The defeat of the amendment followed a warning by Senator Vandenberg, the Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that it would be "throwing 15 feet of rope to a man drowning 20 feet away from the shore."—Reuter.

2 Siamese Envoys Dismissed

Bangkok, Nov. 27.—The Foreign Ministry announced today the dismissal of Prince Subhas Svasti Svastivat as Siam's delegate to the UNO and of Nai Sanguen Tularak as Ambassador to China.

Both men were wartime leaders in the Siamese underground against Japan during the war and both have declared publicly they cannot accept the new regime, established on November 9 in a bloodless coup d'etat by Field Marshal Phibul Songgram.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said no UNO delegate would be named to succeed the outgoing prince until UNO members recognise the new Siamese government.

During the war Prince Svasti joined the British Army and organised Siamese students in England. Most of these units parachuted into Siam behind Japanese lines with British officers.

Sanguen sole out of Siam in 1942 and made his way to Chungking when he established direct contact between the underground and the Allies.

The Siamese government appointed Phibul Songgram as Commander-in-Chief today but stripped him of his title of supreme commander of the armed forces.

The action, somewhat of a surprise, was taken by the Supreme Council with the approval of the Cabinet. The step was interpreted here as indicating that the civil authorities apparently feel that they are in control of the military elements which backed the military coup.—Associated Press.

Nationalisation Bill Through

Canberra, Nov. 27.—The Labour Government's bill to nationalise Australian private banks, already approved by the House of Representatives, passed the Senate.

It will go next to the Governor-General, William John McKell, for royal assent.—Associated Press.

Govt. Won't Call General Election Even If They Lose Gravesend Seat

London, Nov. 26.—A high Government source said today that the Labour Government had no intention either of calling a special General Election or of changing its socialisation programme even if it should lose the Gravesend or other by-elections.

The source said Labour leaders had anticipated, even before the 1945 election, that the Government's stock would be at its lowest ebb after two or three years and had agreed it would be foolish to seek a new mandate or new policies before the next election automatically came up in 1950.

By 1950, the source said, the country again should be on the up-grade and the Government could go to the electorate with a record of accomplishments.

French Workers Told Of Wage Increases

PREMIER'S RADIO APPEAL

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Prime Minister, M. Robert Schuman, in a radio address to the French people tonight, announced a wages increase of 1,500 francs per month for workers in Paris and an increase of 1,150 francs for clerical workers.

He said that the Government had prepared two bills to be presented to the Chamber in the next few days; one providing for an increase in family allowances as from December 1, and the second for a revision of war pensions.

Urging that work should be resumed immediately, he added: "A continuation of the strikes would be a catastrophe for the country."

All too often, the present misery of France was exploited by certain people trying to make political capital out of it, he said. The Government, he said, will revise the export programme to bar the road to inflation.

"The Government over which I preside is making its start at a painful moment of national existence. Labour conflicts are spreading. The chief branches of national economy are stricken. Supplies to large towns are threatened."

"The Government does not in any way underestimate the difficulties under which the workers of this country are labouring."

CHECKING INFLATION

"It also intends to block the path of inflation in all its forms and, whatever necessary adjustments of industrial prices will have to be made, it will prevent any new rise in the cost of living."

"I shall not give all the details of our economic programme today. They will be the subject of other talks, between us," the Premier stated.

MUST RESUME WORK

The Premier said that no increase in wages would have any practical effect unless work was resumed. "Every day of the coal strike cost the nation an equivalent 'of five days' fuel for each French household."

He made no threats with regard to the strikers but said that the Government would take all measures to ensure freedom to work. The Government would bar the road to inflation and prevent further rises in prices.

"When the time comes to go to work tomorrow morning, you will have the fate of France in your hands," M. Schuman added.

M. Schuman said: "These preliminary measures would amount to nothing if the economic, financial and social problems were not solved within the framework of general policy."

"No increase of wages would be sufficient. No one could be supported by the country's economy unless it improved readily and instantly its purchasing power and, therefore, the standard of living of the working class."

RIGHT TO STRIKE

"The right to strike is laid down in the constitution. But nothing could excuse the abuse of this formidable right, endangering the authority of the State and even the existence of the regime."

He appealed to all workers and, especially, to miners, railway workers, metal workers and the public utility workers. "Let them all question their conscience themselves the responsibility of a conscience could have a lasting effect on such a scale since the Marseille riots two weeks ago."

The strikers in Lyon held a meeting at the central labour exchange under the auspices of the General Confederation of Labour. After the meeting several thousand workers moved on the prefecture of police. A large force of officers resorted to tear gas to disperse the massed strikers.—United Press.

STRIKE DEMONSTRATIONS

Paris, Nov. 26.—Thousands of strikers marching on the police headquarters in Lyons were scattered by tear gas in a flareup of violence. In the Communist-led strike wave, which all but paralysed France.

"An officer and two other persons were injured in the clash at Lyons. The call for a general strike of railroad workers fell short of realisation. Some trains were running in and out of Paris although nationwide transport was crippled."

Premier Robert Schuman's government decided to retreat before the "legitimate" demands of the French labour for wage increases. Schuman is expected to announce his programme to combat strikes in a nationwide radio broadcast on Wednesday night.

The government has ordered 20 Russians to be expelled from France. Officials of the Interior Ministry said they were active in fomenting disorders in connection with the Communist-led strike and riot in Marseille.

The violence at Lyons was the first on such a scale since the Marseille riots two weeks ago.

The strikers in Lyon held a meeting at the central labour exchange under the auspices of the General Confederation of Labour. After the meeting several thousand workers moved on the prefecture of police. A large force of officers resorted to tear gas to disperse the massed strikers.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Budget Afterthoughts

THE interim budget, which, by a trick of chance, has now become the responsibility of Sir Stafford Cripps, is the first major anti-inflationary step to be taken by the Labour Government. It was abundantly clear before presentation of this budget that there would be a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure. In the current financial year—in the first 32 weeks a revenue of £2,013,000,000 exceeded expenditure by £253,000,000—and with taxes coming in very well, and definite possibilities of some, the position, looked at solely from the viewpoint of a surplus, was very good. But more was needed to provide the necessary inflationary brake. Government's choice was not easy. The interim budget, to be fully effective, had to mop up as much surplus as possible, spending potential as possible without, at the same time, doing anything to curb incentive to greater production, and give cause for wage increase demands. Outside the actual taxation changes the most important aspect was the announcement that food subsidies would not be permitted to rise above their current level of some £300,000,000. Any increase in the cost of subsidised foods will therefore from now on have to be paid for by the public. And, it is worth noting, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had followed

the advice of his critics and abolished or reduced some or all of the food subsidies there would have been immediate calls for higher wages, difficult to resist, and which would have nullified, if not outweighed, the benefits of the savings. Food subsidies have been a valuable stabiliser in Britain's postwar social economy and they have also helped to ensure fair and full shares of food to everyone at reasonable prices. What too, has to be faced, is the certainty that food subsidies cannot be maintained at their present levels indefinitely. It will come as no surprise if the next budget provides for reductions, though they may be small. The problem will be to strike a balance that will permit wage levels to remain as they are without seriously impairing their purchasing value, and at the same time give some relief to a heavy financial burden. The interim budget has avoided imposing a wide variety of spending deterrent taxes, presumably because many of them would have defeated their own objective by bringing calls for higher wages. Others would have largely been nullified by high costs in money and manpower or collection. The result has been to produce a budget which appears to be workable and should prove a fairly efficient weapon against inflation. The extra revenues will be obtained with very little, if any, extra cost in collection or consumption of manpower.

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And
H.R.H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH
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The Year's Most Exciting Story: TEN DAYS OF TERROR

ABBOTTABAD (N.W. FRONTIER).

THERE is not a whole statue or crucifix left in the convent, hospital, and college of St Joseph's, Baramula. The little red, ivy-covered chapel is no more than a shell filled with holy rubble.

Every room, from the nuns' quarters to the operation theatre, is a shambles, and the piles of straw on the floors of many are dark with dried blood.

In the hospital orchard only yellow autumn leaves garland the 10-ft-square mound of earth where Colonel Douglas Dykes, his wife Madeleine, and four others are buried. Past the mass grave runs a 100ft-long trench with a rough parapet of stones and logs—an air raid shelter.

The only living things in the convent now are the tame white rabbits making themselves a warren among the vines, and inquisitive, screening minna birds investigating the ruins of a bombed hospital ward.

The Indian Dominion troops who have recaptured Baramula from the ravaging hordes of Pathan tribesmen in the battle for Maharajah Sir Hari Singh's Kashmir can easily guess at the tragedy of St Joseph's.

They will not guess at the humour, courage and faith that dwell there. And it was those things which carried 75 people through a life-long ten days under the protection of two Yorkshire priests, Fathers George Shanks and Gerard Mallett.

I was lucky enough to be there. This is some of the ten days' diary of St Joseph's, Baramula.

The tribesmen—Mahsouds—came in crazed with fighting, shooting and screaming as they charged down from the hillsides after the broken Kashmiri forces on that first day, a Monday. Within 30 minutes the convent was looted, and six, including Colonel and Mrs Dykes and the assistant Mother Superior, the Spanish Teresa-lina, who had given her life for the Mother Superior, had been shot dead.

The intervention of the 23-year-old convent-schooled Afridi tribal officer Saurab Hyat had saved the rest by seconds from a general execution.

As she died . . .

THE two Fathers gave final absolution to Mother Teresa-lina as she died, and around the stretcher of badly wounded Mrs. Celia Pashricha, born British, the Hindu Pashricha family embraced the Catholic Church.

Then, in the little hospital ward where Saurab Hyat had locked the whole of the convent staff and the patients, Father Shanks gave general absolu-

TWO years ago I wrote: Unless the discount houses call in the short bonds we shall be faced with an unworkable collateral margin for capital resources.

Well, the discount houses, damn them, did not call in the short bonds, and today the collateral margin is unworkable. There is one remedy and only one. Force up the short bond prices before they mature. In order to maintain security on 134 percent loans. This can be done by rapid conversion of existing bond stocks. But it must be done at once.

Maison Richelieu

CAPTAIN FOULENTOUCH came back from lunch with that three-bottle look in his eye. The first thing he saw on entering the



by
SYDNEY SMITH

From the North-West Frontier Province, Smith today explains in detail the story of his capture by the Pathans, about 25 miles from Baramula, in Kashmir. Sydney Smith, D.F.O., has been captured before—when his plane was shot down in 1941.

There were 75 of us trapped in that lonely convent . . . The bombers attacked . . . The tribesmen shot their way in

She and her flock of chattering sparrows crawled under a single bedcover on the floor each night, and their smothered laughter was the last sound before the ward began its restless sleep.

That was the mixed company which for ten days shared their daily plates of rice, a little space on the floor, and changing hopes and despair.

For the first six nights wandering Pathans broke into the ward and the half-sleeping mass on the floor would huddle against the walls in a quivering heap of screaming children and petrified women.

In disguise

SOMETIMES the Pathans brought lamps and searched for our Hindu and Sikh women. But Father Shanks had cut their hair and put them in European clothes on the morning of the second day. They passed as Christians.

On the evening of the second day, while more reinforcements arrived and carried on the smashing, looting, and shooting, the first Pathan wounded returned from the front. The nuns and the Anglo-Indian Dr. Greta Barretto, whose shot husband had died in her arms the day before, were called to treat them.

They were incredible patients. There were no anaesthetics and hardly any equipment left, but no Pathan ever winced or cried. One, as Greta Barretto probed for a bullet, was asked: "Doesn't it hurt?"

The patient shook his head and replied: "No, I eat raw meat." When the wound was sewn up he slung his rifle, slipped the doctor's surgical scissors in his belt with his dagger, and limped off back to the front.

Endurance

NOR shall we forget the man who walked back from the front 15 miles with both forearms shattered by machine-gun bullets. He rested on a straw bed for two days and then marched on home.

On Wednesday Mrs. Dykes' body was found in a well, and buried with the others in the orchard. Wednesday night was chilly, and the Pathans lit themselves rather more houses than usual. They burned 500 in a week.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

shop was massive Lady Cabstan-leigh ("Mount Horrible") to her friend) trying on a tiny hat. Foul-temper swelled up to her, and said: "They might as well put a hat on the top of Snowdon."

Lady Cabstan-leigh ignored him. "They say," continued the Captain, surveying the enormous customer, "that St Paul's is moving down Ludgate Hill at the rate of one inch every 984 years. Can't you stop it?"

Lady Cabstan-leigh spoke under her breath, vehemently. Foul-temper went into his office, drew a pen, and a glass towards him, and settled down to some deep drinking.

handles is the best now or some time! Doubtless there are secret police stationed outside all umbrella works to check deliveries of milk, and enforcement officers to enter the premises and satisfy themselves that the milk is for human or animal consumption. But what about these plastic cauliflowers which are being used to wedge doors open?

Meanwhile, in a dark alley old umbrella handles are being melted down by discontented milkmen—and without a permit, mark you! And touts are bargaining with dairy farmers for great pans of secreted milk which they sell to the handle-makers.

Cream for expensive handles

THE Minister of Food's weighty assurance to the House that no milk is being used to make umbrellas

Tail-piece

Imitation sham sausages may not be classed and sold as genuine sham sausages.
(Magistrate at Dilbury).

He followed Father Shanks like a puppy for two days and then announced he was going to the front to get some loot. Two days later he came back with 4s. 6d. He solemnly handed Father Shanks 3s. and a packet of cigarettes.

Every day we were promised evacuation transport by the tribal officers. On the sixth day the Indian Dominion Air Force finally made up its mind the convent was a priority target in Baramula. It was the tribal headquarters and lorry park.

Twice a day morning and evening, Spitfires and Tempests "common-shelled" us and "Tempests" dived-bombed. We made great red crosses with mattresses and dyed surgical gauze. Father Shanks stormed in to the tribal officers and ordered them to get out or move us.

Raids got worse

THEY did neither, and the raids got worse. Each raid was shot at wildly with every weapon in the town and the air sang with bullets.

Through every raid the nuns sat up in the centre ward nursing the children, and their calm, unflinched faces were like a blessing on us.

On the eighth day a dive-bomber shattered the ward next to us, and the day after, as Father Shanks led us in digging the air-raid shelter near the grave under the apple trees, explosive cannon shells hit it again.

On the tenth morning, at 5.30, by lamplight, there was a celebration of Mass and Holy Communion. The altar was a kitchen table and the priests' vestments were made of surgical dressings.

As the last words of the final prayer ended, the door flew open and a major of the Pakistan Army strode in. He had come to fetch us with a rescue convoy of five army trucks.

Just one more day of shelling and bombing, and at dusk we left. As we packed to go, Sister Priscilla, smiling and blinking away the first suspicion of tears, turned to Father Shanks and the other nuns and said in her clipped Italian English: "You know, father, I am sorry it is over. We have been very happy in these ten days."

THE DREAD THAT HAUNTS FRANCE

PARIS. MODERATE Frenchmen who a few weeks ago would have scoffed at the idea of civil war are now "not so sure."

Two events have given this threatening aspect to the political scene. They are:

(1) The sensational success of General de Gaulle's mass-meeting recently on the outskirts of Paris; and

(2) The virtual reconstitution of the Communist International as a "Belgrade bureau" with France and Italy represented in it.

The first is taken as a sign that De Gaulle's new party, "The French People's Rally," may score a victory in future elections; the second that the French Communists have forsaken a compromise policy, and are now open enemies of the regime.

Most observers believe that under the influence of worsening domestic conditions, coupled with increased international tension, French politics are now being "polarised" into two extreme and irreconcilable camps—Communist and anti-Communist.

Ever since the liberation most Frenchmen have regarded such an outcome with dread.

THE man who first raised the banner of anti-Communism in post-war France is General de Gaulle. Up to that time a number of middle-of-the-road parties—chief of which was the Catholic MRP—provided a bridge between extreme Left and Right.

Any gains must be at the expense of the middle parties—Radicals, Socialists and MRP. If his gains are as great as his supporters expect, he

will have dynamited the bridge between Left and Right. Any future French Government will have to give a clear answer to the question—do you govern with the Communists or against them?

At present the Communists are the biggest single party in France; they are followed closely by MRP.

If De Gaulle is successful he will have destroyed the MRP and left his own and the Communist Party as the two major parties. It is unlikely that the Government will be able to remain controlled by one of the smallest parties in the French Chamber.

There is little doubt that the Government will now persist in its refusal to include Communists in the Government. If De Gaulle's success is marked it will most likely include several

Gaullists. Economic conditions have continued to worsen, with prices climbing daily, and the franc galloping towards further devaluation. Frenchmen have suddenly realised that they are now worse off than at any time since the liberation. The growing rift between Russia and the USA has also produced the feeling that a decisive choice must be made between one or the other Power.

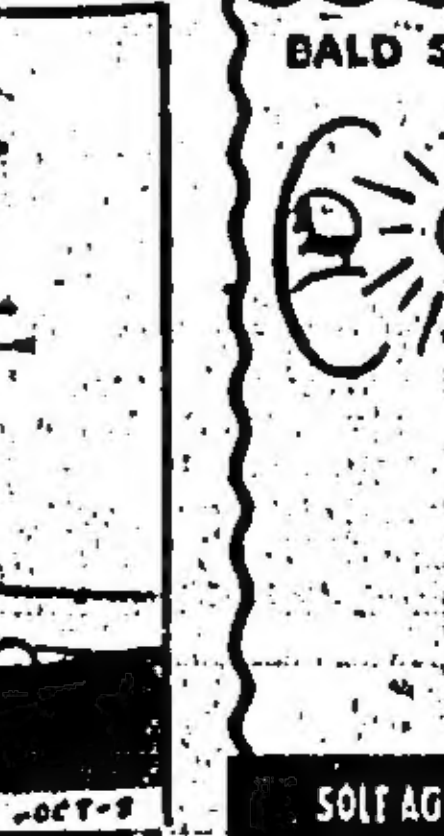
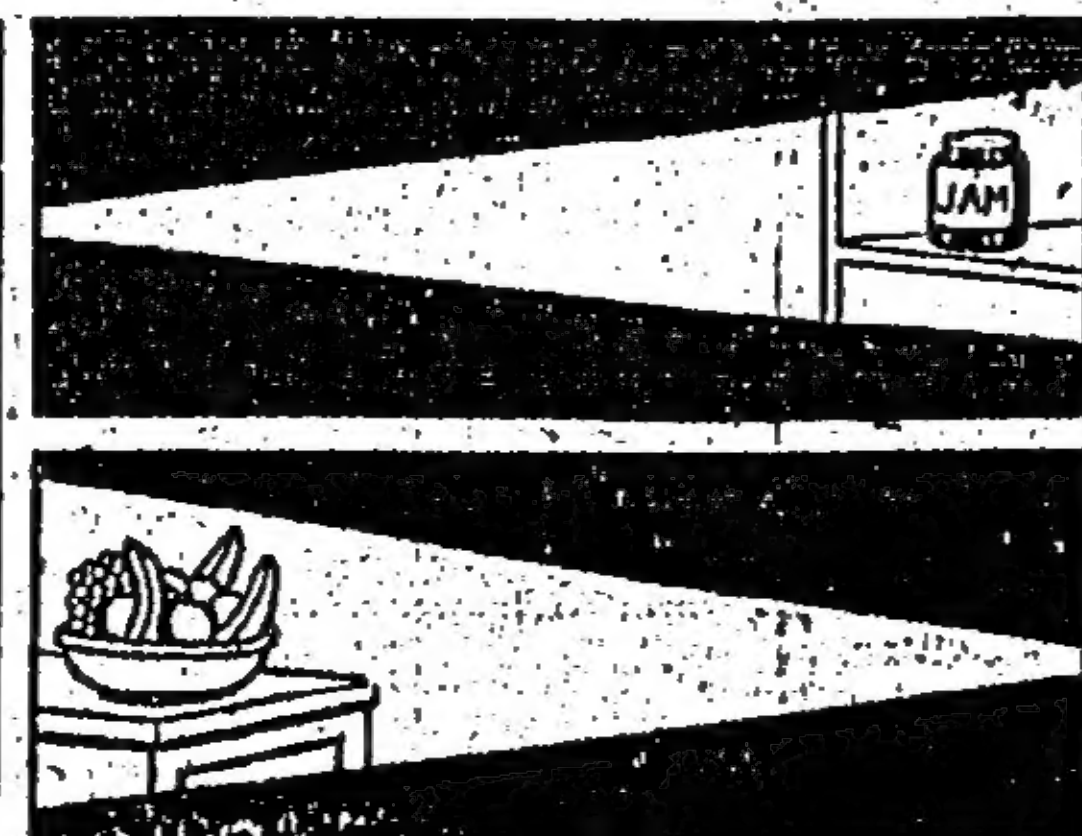
As a result, independent experts who recently gave the General only six seats on the Paris Municipal Council, now think that he may win 30. Similar reports are coming in from other parts of France. Students of political form now believe De Gaulle may poll as much as 30 percent of the vote.

Even if he polls only 20 percent, however, that will be sufficient to make his second largest party in France. In that case the "great divide" will have been reached. The issues which Frenchmen in their desire for normalcy have tried for so long to shelve, will have been clearly and irrevocably drawn.

by SAM WHITE

NANCY Light Diet

I THINK I'LL TURN OUT THE LIGHTS AND PLAY WITH MY NEW FLASHLIGHT



By Ernie Bushmiller



SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. UNION BUILDING

U.S. EXPORTS TO RUSSIA TERMED "APPEASEMENT"

New York, Nov. 26.—The recent drastic decline in American trade with Russia has aroused considerable comment here. Many people think the United States is still shipping too much to the Soviet Union, while others find compelling reasons of commerce and diplomacy for opposition to further curtailment.

They Demand Their Wives

London, Nov. 26.—British husbands whose Russian wives are detained in the Soviet Union today started a campaign to bombard the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, with leaflets demanding the release of their wives.

Leaflets were distributed and recipients were urged to sign them and send them to Mr. Molotov at the Soviet Embassy.

The first batch reached the Embassy this morning, but a secretary took charge of them and they did not reach Mr. Molotov.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN EXCLUSION CRITICISED

Sydney, Nov. 26.—Church leaders today criticised an order deporting 14 Malay seamen to Singapore. The Malays married Australians and settled in the Commonwealth during the war.

The Church leaders questioned the government's implementation of a White Australia policy.

The Rev. John S. Moyes, Anglican Bishop of Armidale, said: "We're sowing a wind, and we shall reap a whirlwind" by enforcing the White Australia policy "in a way that denies Christian brotherhood."

The Customs Department has ordered the 14 Malays to sail for Singapore next month. Their wives and children, totalling 35, will remain in Australia.

The government's attitude is that it would be discriminatory if the Malays were permitted to remain because they married Australians.

Minister Gives Figures

Information Minister Arthur Calwell said in Canberra that all non-Europeans who married here knew their marriages gave them no right to settle permanently in Australia. He said: "Since the federation, it has been the principle of the Commonwealth immigration policy that persons of non-European origin and birth cannot be permitted to remain in this country for permanent residence. No difficulty will be placed in the way of families wishing to leave Australia with their excluded husbands. Since the war ended about 2,000 Indonesians and Timorese and 1,500 Chinese have been repatriated from Australia."—Associated Press.

Contribution To Cause Of Peace

New York, Nov. 26.—Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, leaving for London today, hailed the recent United Nations recommendation condemning war-mongering as a "considerable contribution to the cause of peace and international co-operation."

He added at the same time that one could not but note that the Assembly proved incapable of taking a more decisive and consistent position.

"One must regret," he said, "that the Assembly did underestimate such a measure as prosecution of all those engaged in war propaganda and those who cause the breaking of peace."

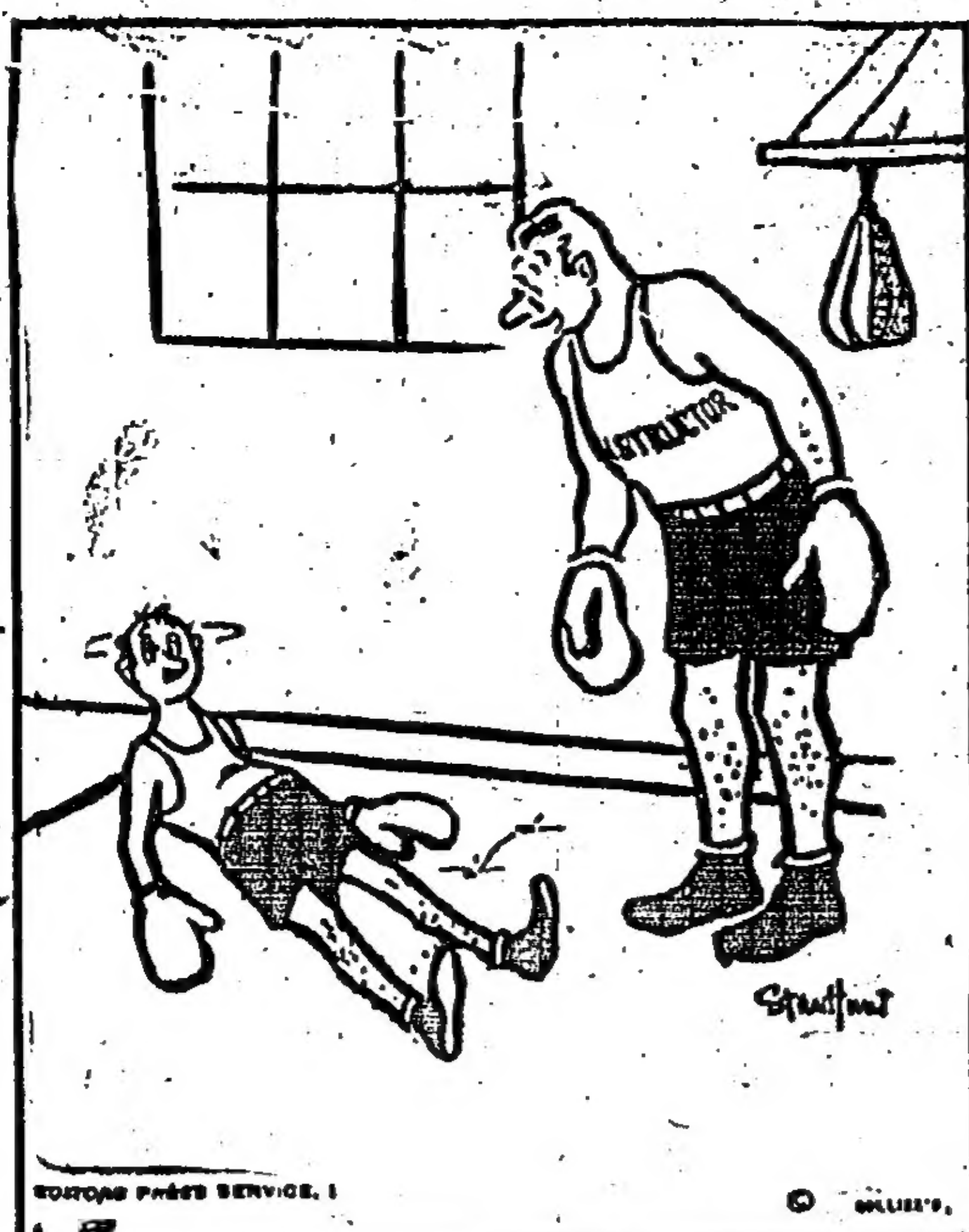
"It is regrettable that the Assembly in its recommendation bypassed the question of general disarmament and suppression of atomic weapons, both of which are concerned with the question of war propaganda."

"Nevertheless, the recommendation of the Assembly condemning propaganda for a new war was a positive force in the struggle for peace."—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Which travels faster—light or Edinburgh, Scotland. 3. Near Asia. When the sun is rising on its eastern extremity it is setting on its western extremity. 5. In its tail Italy, founded in the ninth century.



"You're improving, Mr. Meeker. Notice how much faster you're recovering consciousness."

France Expels Russians For Interference

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Ministry of the Interior announced today the expulsion of 19 Russians from France for "interference in French affairs" during the current labour crisis, which erupted in violence today as police and strikers battled in Lyons streets.

The announcement identified the Russians as members of the "Soviet Patriotic Union" and said they were taken by bus to an unstaffed frontier and put across the border.

In Lyons, police used tear gas to break up strikers, marching on the prefecture after a mass rally called by the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labour. Meanwhile, it is reported that Premier Robert Schuman's inner cabinet had agreed on a double-barrel policy calling for general wage increases and stern law enforcement measures to combat the wave of strikes and disorders sweeping the country.—Associated Press.

Letters To The Editor

Why Col. McCormick Hates The English

Sir,—I have read in your issue of November 26, Col. McCormick's comments as to why he hates the English people. It is amusing and most disgusting at the same time. I feel confirmed in my thoughts and judgment that one section of the American public have to be fools in order to come into National headlines, and I now class this well-known (in America) personage of the American press as one.

As a Britisher, I have no ill-feeling towards Col. McCormick or any American, for that is not in our code, but I feel that you have an inferiority complex and it is a reflection of your state of mind that the Britishers are as you describe. As you say, in England one has to wait for six months for a sheet of glass to replace a broken one, you can judge thereby how the English people can take it. You find Hongkong to be the Palm Beach of the Orient. Now what does that suggest to you Col. McCormick? It proves to you that although the people at home are undergoing untold sufferings, the British Government must see that the people under the Colonial Government are satisfied and well cared for. You will find that in all British Colonies. The revival of trade in the Colonies soon after the war is an opening for British Goods to come on to the market. No doubt you find Hongkong as well as many ships and trading going as usual, but also with good roads. No doubt you find a Britisher proud and perhaps a little haughty. But it is a pride of the good work he is doing; it is a pride that does not hurt any individual in the colonies; it is a pride which he deserves, and which is acknowledged by Colonial peoples. No doubt Americans of your mentality get picked and hurt—Col. McCormick.

Col. McCormick seems to be worried at the Chinese hating America and the French not caring for America. There must be something radically wrong—Col. McCormick. Especially when America is all the time dangling the purse. You forget that there is something like "Monetary Imperialism." It is no use to describe this term; an ordinary layman understands this means slow economic strangulation. It is a thousand times worse than the "gentleman's business" imperialism. No doubt hate is growing for America. Nobody is ever thinking about South America; you sell them jitters and they give you rhumbas, sambas and carumbas and perhaps some lessons in siesta. I feel glad to know that you acknowledge that England has a class of people who know their job and does Col. McCormick not think they are making a good job everywhere? You admit it, Col. McCormick, so do not fret like a good-for-nothing school boy, but work hard to get the Americans to be governed by us and you will have in a few decades a class of people in America with "gentleman's business" ideals and principles; and you will have all the prizes in America full of cricket-pitches playing the slow game of cricket, whereby your brains will work slow, but sure. You will, then be good Ambassadors.

BRITISHER.

Royal Honeymooners Leave For Scotland

London, Nov. 26.—Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh left London tonight for the second part of their honeymoon at Birkhall, on the King's Scottish estates.

Only a handful of onlookers were there to wave off the Royal couple as they left King's Cross station in a special coach on the night train for Scotland.

Third class passengers travelling in the train leaped out to say good luck to the Princess and her husband as they passed the platform. The Princess wore a blue hat and long-sleeved coat, which was one of her wedding presents. The Duke, bare-headed, was in a light blue lounge suit. With them travelled Susan, the Princess's pet Corgi.

Earlier today they left Romsay, the Mountbatten estate in Hampshire, where they spent the first six days of their honeymoon, and lunched at Buckingham Palace.

The Princess and her husband will leave the train at Aberdeen tomorrow morning, and motor to Birkhall.

It was emphasised that both wished complete privacy for the remainder of the honeymoon.

Message To Well-Wishers

Before they left London, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh sent out a message of thanks to well-wishers all over the world.

"Before we leave for Scotland tonight we want to say that the reception given us on our wedding day and the loving interest shown by our fellow-countrymen and well-wishers in all parts of the world, have left impressions which will never grow faint," they said.

"We can find no words to express what we feel, but we can at least offer our grateful thanks to the millions who have given us this unforgettable send-off in our married life."

The message was signed "Elizabeth and Philip."—Reuter.

World Sport:

Joe Louis Claims In Fine Form

Pompton, Lake Jersey, Nov. 26.—Heavyweight champion Joe Louis said today he was in the best of condition since his pre-war days as he went through the final stages of his training for his December 5 title scrap with Joe Walcott.

In Greerock, New Jersey, Joe Walcott said he felt physically capable of winning the title.

He said: "I am 33 and Louis is 33, but I am feeling great and I am going to keep the champ moving."—United Press.

Empire Heavy Title

Johannesburg, Nov. 26.—The British Boxing Board of Control will recognise a match between Bruce Woodcock and Johnny Ralph, South African heavyweight champion, as for the British Empire Heavyweight title, according to a letter from the Board received today by the Transvaal Board of Control for professional boxing.

Meanwhile, Denmark and Great Britain each won two bouts at the halfway stage in the International Amateur Boxing Match at Wembley, London, tonight.

The results to date are: Flyweight—Erik Moller (Denmark), beat H. Carpenter (Great Britain), on points; Bantamweight—R. H. Galoway (Great Britain), beat Larsen (Denmark) on points; Featherweight—Svend Aage Sorensen (Denmark), beat P. Brander (Great Britain), on points; Lightweight—R. Cooper (Great Britain), beat E. Wad (Denmark) on points.—Reuter.

Malmoe Held To Draw

Brussels, Nov. 26.—The Malmoe Club of Sweden and the Anderlecht Club of Belgium, were 1-1 at half-time in their match here today. The final score was Malmoe 2, Anderlecht 2.

The Swedish team should have taken the lead in the first half by a sufficient margin to have won the match but special shots during the first 20 minutes either went wide or were cleverly saved by the Belgian goalkeeper Meert.

Anderlecht recovered in the second half, with centre-forward Moens and outside-right De Weert, played a brilliant game, and only the great play of the Swedish full-backs kept them at bay in many attacks which seemed likely to yield goals.—Reuter.

Belgium-Denmark Draw

Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—Belgium drew 2-2 with Denmark in the International Soccer Match played at Hanover today.—Reuter.

Rugby Results

London, Nov. 26.—Following were the results of the Rugby Union games played today: Lancashire and Cheshire 0, the Australians 0; Middlesex 10, Surrey 18; Berkshire 28, Hampshire 0; Other matches were Oxford University Greyhounds 30, Saint Bart's Hospital 0.—Reuter.

They Answered the Call

Have You?

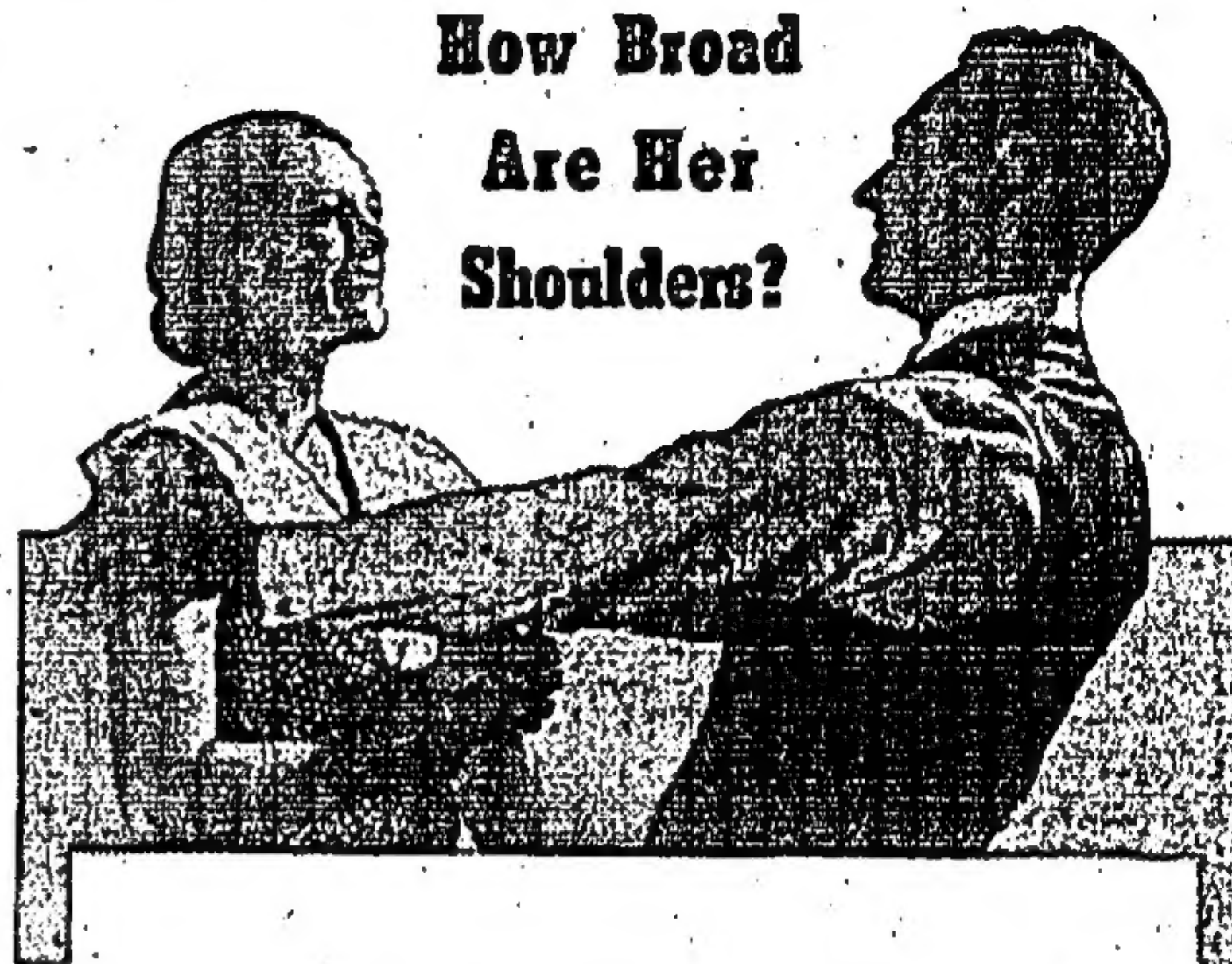
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How Broad Are Her Shoulders?



WOULD you willingly place too heavy a burden on your wife's shoulders? Care of the family and management of the home are tasks that are naturally here as a partner. Yet if she were suddenly left without you, burdens that are heavy when shared by both would be hers alone. How could she face them without an income?

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